Amendments To The Specification:

Please replace the specified paragraphs of the specification presently on file with the following amended paragraphs:

[0001] ~~This is the first application filed for the present invention. This application is related to commonly assigned co-pending applications filed herewith bearing agent docket numbers 16005-1US titled "Optical Connector Assembly" and 16005-2US titled "Optical Ferrule", the specifications of which are hereby incorporated by reference.~~

[0001] This application is related to commonly assigned co-pending applications filed herewith bearing application number 10/625,905 titled: "Optical Connector Assembly" and 10/625,901 titled: "Optical Ferrule", the specifications of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

[0029] The optical window allows a method of alignment that eliminates several undesirable degrees of mechanical freedom. The flat, co-planar window restricts alignment to 2 lateral movements and one rotational movement ~~(X, Y and $\Box_Z$)~~. (X, Y and θ_Z). Typically, there are 6 degrees of mechanical movement ~~(X, Y, Z, $\Box_X$, $\Box_Y$, $\Box_Z$)~~ (X, Y, Z, θ_X, θ_Y, θ_Z).

[0042] The maximum distance above an optoelectronic chip before optical crosstalk would occur can be calculated, as shown in **figure 5**. For a light emitter such as a VCSEL, the epoxy index of refraction "n_e", the pitch of the light emitting devices on the optoelectronic chip "p", and the open-air full divergence angle ~~"□"~~ "θ" in radians of the light source determines the maximum usable height of the epoxy above the chip:

[0043] ~~Max. height=(p/2)*(1/tan((□/2)/n_e)~~ Max.height=(p/2)*(1/tan((θ/2)/n_e)

[0044] For example, if p=250-microns, ~~⊟=28 degrees=0.4887 θ=~~28-degrees=0.4887-rad, and n_e=1.5, max. height is equal to 760.5-microns. However, distances as low as 50-microns are also desirable to couple the maximum amount of light into optical fiber.